THE SUGAR INDUSTRY ing again, a state of things peculiarly THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTE.

THE TRUST AND WEATHER WORK TOGETHER

To Destroy the Nebraska Industry-Our Own Fault If They Do-Home Industry Must be Practiced as Well as Preached -Present Condition and Its Causes.

The business men's excursion to the Sugar factory at Norfolk on Friday last had far more than the usual significance of such events, not only in the representative character of its makeup, but in the underlying motives of the trip itself. It was in fact nothing short a practical endeavor to solve the question whether "home industry" is ever to mean more than a pretty phrase that sounds very well at banquets and public meetings, but has litcentage is very greatly reduced if the purity falls below 80. There is another tle force with the merchant and housekeeper who are the most potent factors in the development of the real idea conveyed by it. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the all-reaching eye of the sugar trust has not from the outset watched intently the rise and growth in the middle west of an indussummer rains and then they grew so try that must in time, if properly fostered, become a dangerous rival in a territory over which they might otherin less than the natural time. It may wise have full control; for it must be remembered that barring the sugar tain properties that the beet requires factory at Lehi, Utah, the two Neto insure proper richness and which had braska plants are the only refineries within the limits of the enormous triangle formed by the three great strongshape. This can of course be easily holds of the sugar trust, New York, determined by analysis, and such ele-New Orleans and San Francisco. Nements as are lacking be supplied artibraska, therefore, has a double opficially. If such lessons have to be portunity-she can produce first, all the sugar, that her population consumes and after satisfying home demands push out in three directions towards by delaying harvesting ripen sufficiently the shipping points just mentioned; to enable the entire crop to reach the only, however, if she defends her own. The present year is the first since the establishment of the industry in this it is now certain that many of the beets state that the two factories have had will never reach that point. As long prospects of running to full capacity as there are beets, however, testing not for the maximum period of operation, less than 12 and 80 the factories will which is four to five months, but no sooner were they ready to put their product on the market than they found themselves confronted by the fact that the trust was making capital of the local prejudice that already existed against the home product, thereby This action is taken through a desire to frustrating one of the chief objects of meet the farmers half way in this trythe state in protecting the industry. ing time, but as it is difficult as well as It is useless to argue that such a unprofitable to work up low beets and

prejudice is unreasonable and let it go at that for any great progress would then be impossible. Seeing is believing, to most people, and it needed just such an optical demonstration as has just been made to convince the press and the merchant first and through them. as the great mediums, the consumers, that whatever failings any of the Nebraska sugar may have had in its early days it is not today excelled-or always equalled-by the output of the great refineries on the three coasts. Therefore when we can produce right here within the four boundaries of our state more sugar than we can consume and of the very finest quality possible, of what value is the motto "Patronize Home Industries," if Nebraskans fill their minds with prejudice and use an outside product while Colorado, Dakota, Icwa and Kansas welcome gladly the western article and are making every effort to establish in their own limits home sources of supply. One serious obstacle has been and still is the belief of the average person that beet sugar is different from other sugar-some going so far as to insist that it bears the same relation to the cane product that oleomargarine does to butter, in short that it is an inferior article, has a "vegetable taste," etc. Nothing, however, could be more absurd-sugar can be only sugar; it is a chemical product and must be the same no matter whence its origin and to make the best of the situation now the sooner the public mind is relieved of any other theory, the better. So far as the quality is concerned it needed but a helf hour spent at the Norfolk factory, watching the brown "masse culte" spun quickly into white sugar and still moist conveyed to the granulator there to be dried, screened, and then whirled like driven snow ... to the gaping mouths of the sacks, to convince every man who took part i. Friday's outing that nothing could be finer in grain or color than Nebraska sugar, as the following resolutions drawn up the same day will attest: "We, the business men of Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs, Sloux City and Fremont, hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements to the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company and officials and to the management of the Norfolk bet sugar factory for the courtesy by which we have been brought into close touch with and more accurate knowledge of the beet sugar product of Nebraska and the west, we recognize in the beet sugar industry a potent agency for the upbuilding and encouragement of this section of the country with soil and climate thoroughly adapted to beet-growing, we express it as our belief and judgment that the future is full of hope for this business in Nebraska and adjoining states. Whereas, We are now producing only about one-fourth the quantity of sugar consumed by its citizens, it follows that there is yet vast opportunity for the investment of capital before the measure of our production reaches that of our consumption. We recognize the power of our jobbers to promote and encourage this industry by giving the home product the preference, all things being equal, and we solicit their good offices in bringing about this beneficial result. With such a preamble there is no doubt that the retailer will henceforth have his mind impressed very forcibly by the jobbers as to his obligations in the furtherance of an industry with which he is allied so closely and it only remains for him to do his share in his capacity of supplying the consumer with the product of Nebraska enterprise. As for the consumers themselves they owe it to their state-everything else being equal, as it certainly is-to use Nebraska sugar and if it is not furnished them to insist upon its being supplied. In regard to the present agricultural situation so many are the rumors prevailing that a slight review of the reason is necessary to make an explanation of the causes that have led up to the present unfortunate condition of the beet crop. Briefly, owing to the beneficial stimulus of the state bounty law passed last March which enabled the manufacturers to offer a straight price of \$5 perton for the beets, the full complement of 4,000 acres was secured for each factory and although early in the summer there was some fear lest the crop might bereduced in volume through lack sufficient moisture, any anxiety that existed on that score was relieved later on by abundant rains, so that on Au- elated at the result, but somewhat gust 1, when the crop was laid by there disgusted with the remarks of the was every reason to believe that the two plants would be able to start into

injurious to any biennial root. The

Statistics of Interest Compiled by an Expert-A Precedent for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The interpretation of election statistics has been developed into an interesting specialty by Frederick C. Waite, a statistician expert in the Department of Agriculture, who last night read to the National Statistical Association his fourth annual paper on the subday to day and was compelled to close ject. He said: "Another tidal wave down for over week on that account. of disapproval has been recorded at the polls. Of the three great point to the manufacturer and too parties in the field two have received often overlooked by the grower for it a very much smaller percentage of the is not only an indication of ripeness | total vote than in former years; while but represents case of extraction. In the third, the stay-at-home party, has made wonderful gains. For instance, contage of the sugar actually present in Pennsylvania the vote of the Demo-in the beets can be recovered by the crats has fallen to 282 181 from 446 522 crats has fallen to 282,481 from 446,633 in 1888, that of the Republicans to 456,745 from 526,081 in 1886, while the vote of the stay-at-home party has increased to 610,000 from only 70,000 in uted and that is that owing to the very 1888. In estimating the total votesevere drouths of the past few years aliens, foreigners with first papers, criminals, paupers. etc., have been deducted from the male taxables, 21

rapidly that they became weakened years or over. "In New York the stay-at-home vote has increased from 75,000 in 1888 to 185,009 in 1892, 425,000 in 1894, and 510,000 this year. Even in Kentucky it has increased from 55,000 in 1888 to 100,000 this year. In Massachusetts it this year's crop to pull throughin better has increased from 80,000 in 1888 to 100,000 in 1892 and 230,000 this year. In Ohio from 40,000 in 1888 to 115,000 in 1892 and to 180,000 this year. The learned the sooner the experience is increase in the stay-at-home vote has gained the better. It was hoped when been scarcely less marked in other the trouble began that the beets would states

"As the election is the keyboard by which the citizens of a continent express and record their wishes-their hopes and their discontents-we must not expect to be able to comprehend the intricacy of its workings, except as we analyze the returns continue to receive them and pay \$5 a in the light of a half century or ton for them and when such beets are so of election statistics. Turning to exhausted they will discontinue work- my statistical chart, 'Comparing ing under the bounty law and reopen to the political complexion of American elections,' you see, that during the last twenty years, and also the twenty years ending with the breaking up of the Whig party, the Democrats carried every alternate presidential election, and yet were always defeated at the intervening presidential election. not afford to pay more than \$2.50 per ton | In other words, to the Democrats 1836 and 1876 brought victories at the polls; 1840 and 1880, defeats; 1844 and 1884, victories; 1848 and 1888, defeats; 1852 and 1892, victories. In explanation of these phenomena I may say the forces which in presidential elections result in the defeat of the party in power are two:

"First-The dissatisfaction with the party in power among the members of the party out of power is so great that they feel it to be their sacred duty to own. 'turn the rascals out.' On the other hand, the adherents of the party in



clerk's hand, dated from the Admiralty, ship Niobe, when you bring me to her.' and signed with a hieroglyph which was "Ay, ay," replied the other; "I was no doubt the autograph of some high in the service myself once; but I wasn't official. It ran as follows: called Worsley then."

"Dear Sir: The Volunteer has "Indeed!" said Dick, and stopped, embrought intelligence that his majesty's barrassed. The captain was apparently troubled

ship Niobe, seventy-four, has put into the Cape of Good Hope to refit. She by no such feeling, and went on. has lost her captain and first lieutenant "I was broke for a trifle," he said; overboard in a gale, and is reported se-"a young man's folly. But I don't know verely damaged and short of all stores. that I've been much the worse. It's a The brig Speedwell has been loaded hard service-the king's; you make no with the necessary material, and will money in it, and glory's a thing I never take out an officer to bring the Niobe took much account of.' home. Captain Truscott, to whom this commission was offered, is at the last moment unable to sail. If you are in a position to take his place you will be find me pretty snug below, and that's good enough to start immediately for the main thing in the world, ch? I Mount's Bay, where the Speedwell was don't care how many trips I make in to put in on Thursday next. You will the Speedwell, if I'm always as combe carried as a free pasesnger to the fortable and as well paid." Cape, where you will take over com-Dick could hardly say that he hoped mand of the Niobe; and for this purnever to make another voyage in the pose the present letter shall be a good brig, or that he already wished this one

and sufficient authority to the officer in was over; but both thoughts came disharge to hand her over to you. tinctly into his mind. "In the event of your being unavoidably prevented from accepting you will | his garrulous companion; "just a stroke be good enough to re-address and for- | o' luck. I'd nothing to do for long ward this letter to Captain Anderson enough, and was getting a bit down; at Portsmouth without delay. and then suddenly my lords find them-

Dick read without understanding anyselves short of a hand, and come runthing beyond the general purport of ning to me, cap off, and money down on the letter, but he grasped clearly the nail." enough that Camilla was lost to him for many months at least.

He roused himself to consider ways ry and the man before me failed them and means at once, and his eye fell up- | at the last moment." on the valise, which the messenger was still holding in his hand. must have been in a hurry too, or To his surprise he recognized it as his they'd never have come down on an old

dog like me and such a ramshackle "Where did you get this?" he asked. crew to carry his majesty's stores, let

"From your house, sir," replied the alone his majesty's officers," he added

board, all the passengers having gone ashore for the day, and half the crew being away in search of water. "I hear," said Dick, "that you've some passengers for us. Who are they?"

"Madame Schultz and M. Frochard," replied the captain. "They're Swiss colonists for Ascension-brother and sister; and there's a Spanish seaman. named Gildez, who's working out his passage to the Cape."

"I'm disappointed to hear that," said Dick. "I had hoped for one or two fellow-countrymen to talk to. We're deadly dull on the brig."

"Oh!" said the captain of the Hamilton, laughing, "you'll be lively enough now. Frochard is a first-rate fellow for stories, and speaks English capitally; and his sister's a real beauty, if only she wouldn't keep to herself so much.' The boats were now seen putting off from the shore. When they came near to the ships one of them left the rest and steered for the Speedwell.

"There go your passengers," said the captain to Dick. "They said good-by to me before leaving this morning, and now all that remains is for you to take their baggage over in your boat, if you'll be so good."

"Certainly," replied Dick; "I'm ready as soon as it is loaded."

"Avast there!" said the captain; "we're not so inhospitable as that. You must stay and meet the rest of our company at supper."

The remainder of the passengers were just coming on board. Estcourt was introduced to them all in turn, and they sat down to supper soon afterward. They were a very uninteresting lot; chiefly Portuguese and English men of business, voyaging for mercantile houses with a South American connection. But the crowded table, the hum of conversation, and the continual laughter were a change to Dick, and he delayed his departure till the last moment.

When he returned to his own ship he found that his new companions had already gone to their cabins. Their baggage was carried down to them, and finding that they were not likely to appear again that night Dick soon afterward turned in himself.

He was already drowsy, when he became slowly conscious that he was listening to a noise which seemed to have been going on for an indefinite length of time.

It was the sound of two voices, whether far off or near he could not tell; but the other seemed still like a voice in a dream, utterly remote from the real world, and yet in a way even more real to him than that which preceded and followed it.

Over and over again he thought himself on the point of remembrance, but he never quite reached it, and in a short time the bland, soothing tones overcame him like a spell, and he fell into a dreamless sleep.

When he awoke next morning the mysterious noises of the night had passed entirely from his recollection. He hastened on deck, and found that he was the first to arrive there. It was a fresh, breezy morning, and the brig was cutting the waves gallantly as she went southward in long tacks. Four or five miles away to starboard the Hamilton was winging her way to the westward, the courses of the two vessels diverging more and more with every minute. The Islands lay like tiny clouds upon the horizon behind them, and the long, low coast-line of Africa was visible to larboard under a rainy sky Dick took a careful survey, and began to prophesy to himself about the weather. "Those who are expecting today to be the same as yesterday," he murmured, sententiously, "will be probably a good deal-As he spoke the words died away on his lips and the torpor of helpless astonishment seized upon him. He could not turn his head, he could not move; but he heard behind him a voice that shook the inmost fibers of his soul. Whether it came from the sky or the sea, if he were mad or sane, living or dead, he knew not, but these were the lovely tones in which Camilla spoke in the old times before he had to begin life anew. The voice came nearer, and still he could not or dared not move. Then, suddenly, another voice answered-the strange familiar voice of the night before; he remembered it in a flash, and knew it for Colonel de Montaut's. He turned swiftly and was face to face with them. The colonel came toward him at once with outstretched hand, and with a cordial smile upon his face; but Dick passed him and went forward to Camilla.

of tons of beets that are far below what he is obligated by contract to accept, and the acceptance of which would entail upon him a tremendous loss. The assumption that the factories can not work up the 1895 crop is ridiculous, each plant having a capacity of about 12,000 tons a month, which would enable them to slice every beet in the state by February 1. The disaster is simply one of herents of a political party. Naturalthose unforseen things that can be attributed to nothing but natural causes and that the best of human forethought cannot prevent. One good season would enable everyone to recoup losses made

later plantings were also seriously af-

fected and as a consequence neither

factory could count on enough ripe

beets to enable them to turn a wheel

until the 1st of October or nearly a

month later than they had anticipated.

and when they did start it was simply

working from hand to mouth on ac-

count of the slowness of the crop in

maturing. As a matter of fact the Grand

Island plant found itself absolutely

unable to obtain enough beets of the

required purity to keep it going from

It must be mentioned here that the

purity of the beet is a most important

other words while only a certain per-

most approved methods, such per-

cause also to which the unfavorable

condition of the crop may be attrib-

the sub-soil was too dry to enable the

beets to develop much until after the

through their efforts to attain full size

be, too, that our soil is lacking in cer-

they been present would have enabled

required standard, but in this there

has been further disappointment and

resume the low grade beets (not less

than ten per cent and 70 per cent.)

to reduce the price at all necessitates

foregoing the bounty, the factories can-

for such beets. Of course this im-

poses a hardship o n many who

have counted absolutely on marketing

their crop at a fixed price

but in a time when the disaster

the manufacturers should bear the

whole brunt of losses caused by forces

over which they have no control. They

will carry out their contract with the

farmer to the letter, but no sane busi-

ness man could for a moment think of

purchasing at double price thousands

is so general it is not fair to insist that

this year and as it is understood that the factories will give preference in making contracts next year to such persons it would seem the proper course and profit in the future by past experiences. That Nebraska is naturally adapted to the culture of the sugar beet there can be no question and the industry should not be allowed to languish because of one unfavorable season.

WHY THEY CHEERED HIM.

He Always Beat the French, But Al. ways Like a Gentleman.

While Wellington was still a marquis he went to Paris from Toulouse, where he had fought and won the last battle of the peninsular war. He went to the opera the same evening, original appellation, and in Missouri, and though he wore plain clothes and sat in the back of the box, he was almost immediately recognized by some farmer attended to that in the Legisone in the pit who cried out, "Vellington!"

The name was taken up by others and at last the pit rose, turned to the box, and called, "Vive Vellington!"

Nor would the people be satisfied until he had stood up and bowed to them; he was cheered and applauded again. At the end of the performance the passage from the box was money from his inside pocket. found to be crowded with people. The ladies of the party drew back nervously, but the duke said, "come Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. along!" in his brusque way, and conducted them on. While they were still in the corridor a man in the crowd was heard to say to his companions:

"But why are you applauding so much? He has always beaten us."

This was very true, and the question seemed a natural one; but the answer was charming.

"Yes, but he has always beaten us like a gentleman!"

Qualified His Thanks.

In the first year of his practice, Judge Royce, of Vermont, was called to prosecute in a justice suit, and. fresh from Chitty, filed a plea in abatement, which he duly discussed. The justice, in deciding the case, said: "The young lawyer has filed what he calls a plea in abatement; now the plaintiff seems to be a very ignorant man, and his lawyer about as ignorant as he is, and his writ doesn't seem to be a very good writ, and it doesn't resemble one much more than it does a hog-yoke; but the plaintiff seems to be an honest man, and if he has a just claim against this defendant, he shall have judgment." Whereupon, Judge Royce, justice, arose, and, making a very profound bow, said to the court: "I

power are constantly being disapreceived anything like the care and recognition which was promised.

"Second-There is an inherent ebb and flow of enthusiasm among the adly the number of years from flood tide to flood tide of enthusiasm coincides with the periodicity of the cause which once in eight years falls in with it and carries it to the maximum height, namely, storm of indignation against the high handed partisan misrule of their opponents."

A Knock-Out for Butterine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.-There will be no more Silver Churn and Jersey butterine after the 1st of January next. A recent ruling of the Treasury department, which has just been received at the packing houses, practically knocks the word butterine out of the English language and declares that any brand that suggests a cow, a churn or a dairy shall not be used on the packing house substitute He handed them to the messenger with for butter. Hereafter, then, the packing house substitute for butter must be known only as oleomargarine, its his own journey. moreover, it must be white, without any kind of coloring, for the Missouri lature last winter.

Held Up By Female Footpads. WARRENSAURG, Mo., Nov. 21 .-William Tracey, a farmer, of Robins, was held up in the business part of Warrensburg last night by two colored women and relieved of \$170 cash. Tracey was intoxicated and the women had no trouble in taking the

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Butter-Creamery separator.. Butter-Fair to good country. 16 @ 12 @ ggs-Fresh pring chickens, live, per D... 16 0 Ducks-Per D 6 @ Apples-Per box Apples-Per bbl 200 6350 Sweet notatoes-Good, per bbl 175 \$200 Potatoes-Per bu 25 630 Beans-Navy, hund-picsed, bu 165 66175 Cranberries-Cape Cod, pr, bbl 750 6800 For a solution of the s liay-Upland, per ton 6 50 @ 7 00
 Onions – Per bu
 25
 30

 Broom Corn–Green, per b.
 2146
 2

 Hors–Mixed packing
 3
 35
 64
 3
 40

 Hogs–Heavy Weights
 3
 40
 6
 3
 45

 Breeves–Stockers and feeders.
 2
 25
 6
 3
 20
lows 1 25 @ 2 15
 Heifers
 2
 1
 6
 3
 30

 Westerns
 2
 0
 6
 2
 85

 Sheep-Lambs
 3
 00
 6
 4
 25
CHICACO. Wheat-No. 2, spring...... Corn-Per bu.... Oats-Per bu...: 56%@ 27 @ 18%@
 Sheep-Lambs
 4 00
 (2 4 3)

 Sheep-Natives
 2 50
 (2 2 9)
NEW YORK.

man. "There's a uniform and a few pointed. They feel that they have not | things in it his lordship thought you might want, as you wouldn't have time to go back to town."

"His lordship? Whom do you mean?'

"It was Lord Glamorgan, sir, that gave me the letter.' "Ah that explains it," exclaimed Dick. "But how did Lord Glamorgan or you

know where I had gone?" "His lordship sent me to you house, sir; and they sent me on to No. 23 Bedford square."

"And they told you there?"

"Yes, sir; they said you'd gone off after a wagon on the road to Guildford." "Very well," said Dick; "now you had better go and bait your horse. Come to me in the parlor when you're ready to go back, and I'll give you an answer

for Lord Glamorgan.' Half an hour afterward the man knocked at the door of the room where Dick was writing his acceptance to the Admiralty and his thanks to his patron for this second piece of cruel kindness. a liberal pourboire, and rang the bell to make arrangements for continuing

While he was talking to the host a clatter of hoofs was heard outside the window.

"There goes my man," thought Dick; "he's a hot rider, it seems. I wish to heaven he had broken his neck on the

CHAPTER X.

way here"

ICK HAD A LONG and hurried journey before him, and he made preparations accordingly for starting in good time on the following morning. He also tried once more to find out from the driver of the wagon where the De Montauts' baggage

was to be delivered; but the man, though assured that Dick himself had

silence yet more desolate,

m his reverie He in-

with an affable grin. "Oh!" said Dick, "what sort of fellows have you on board, then?"

Dick had nothing to say to this.

"Where shall I breakfast?" he asked.

"With me," said the captain. "You'll

"It was a stroke o' luck," continued

"That's pretty much what happened

"Ay, ay," replied the captain; "they

to me," said Dick; "they were in a hur-

"All sorts," answered the captain, "and more than that. There's English Jacks and French Johnnies, and a couple o' Spaniards and a nigger; I never saw such a first-to-hand lot in my life. They're willing enough, you know, but it's the rummest crew to be working a navy ship."

"The brig herself looks to be fast and well found," said Dick, with an approving eye on the white canvas bellying aloft.

"Oh, she's well enough," replied the captain, carelessly; "there's better and there's worse, no doubt. Let's go down to breakfast." And he led the way below.

So the days went by for the most part in cheerful content; only now and then his brow clouded when they spoke a passing ship, and answered the cheers and waving signals of English men and women homeward bound.

Sometimes he was even happy for an hour, for the water he sailed was no obscure or unknown sea. From Corunna to Cadiz there are names and memories upon its shore that might have stirred the very ship herself, as she swept past them with the flag of empire rippling at her mast-head.

On the ninth day they passed St. Vincent. The sun was setting, and the erags of the cape were sharply relieved against the opposite horizon, all aglow with answering fire. Far beyond them, lost in the vast glimmering distance toward the east, lay a yet more famous headland, and Dick, as he leaned over the bulwarks, and vainly strained his eves toward Trafalgar, felt his breath quicken with a great inspiration and his hands clench with the fighting instinct of his race.

But now the Speedwell left the coasts of Europe, and passed on southward into the region of the islands. The ordinary route to the cape lies outside these groups, the Azores being the only stopping point on the voyage for most English vessels. Estcourt, seeing that the brig stood in to the east and took a more direct line, concluded at once that she was to touch at Madeira or the Canary Isles.

"No," said the captain, when he hazarded this conjectere: "I wish we could put into Funchal or Santa Cruz, they're both pleasant places, when you've a day or two to spare; but my orders are to sail straight for Boavista in the Cape Verd Islands. There's some passengers to come aboard there." "Passengers!" cried Dick, in astonish-

ment. "Oh, they won't trouble us long," said the captain; "they go off again at Aslooking after the government colonies in these parts. When we're rid of them,

we shall have a clear run to the Cape. Dick felt by no means so anxious about their departure. He was pleased to think that he would, for some days at any rate, have the monotony of his voyage, enlivened by new companions, and he began to look forward eagerly to the moment when he would no longer be alone at every meal with old Worsley and his flow of demoralized conversa- ent case. A little moisture assisted tion.

left on the starboard quarter; they impeded .- Ex. passed through the Canaries, between Teneriffe and Grand Canary, and on

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Singular Sulcide.

A Paris working shoemaker named Chapeau committed suicide on July 23 for an extraordinary reason. He was found dead in his room, suffocated by the fumes of a charcoal stove. On the table was found a letter, in which he said: "For ten years past I have been saving up to buy a really pretty china table service, which has cost me 115 francs. I had promised to inaugurate it by a dinner to my numerous friends in the neighborhood; but, as I have not the means of providing a good feed I have resolved to die. In order that my friends might not be wholly losers, however, I desire that the service may he distributed as here set down." Then follows a list of the friends among cension. I suppose they're going about whom he wished the different parts to be divided.

Chester's Climbing Eals. Quite a novel sight was seen at Jenning's lower factory in Chester Saturday, writes the piscatorial editor of the New York Sun. A large number of eels about three inches long were seen climbing up the perpendicular sides of the wooden flume with appartheir speed, but when it was perfectly A few days more and Madeira was dry their movements were but slightly

Where Does the Cash Go?

14 17 * 51/2 61/2

no longer the time to follow him, stoutly refused to give any further answer, and by daybreak next morning he had disappeared, wagon and all, without giving any one a clue to his destina-

tion. The sun was setting as Dick left Helston for the last stage of his journey. When he came in sight of Mount's bay there was but one golden bar left in the western sky. Gradually this too faded, and a gray, misty twilight began to creep over the bay. St. Michael's Mourt loomed in sight, weird as the enchanted castles of fairyland. In the highest turret glimmered a single light, making the mist more drear and the

The opposite shore was wrapped in darkness, but on the broad water between twinkled here and there tiny restless sparks that Dick knew for the leaterns of the ships at anchor. One of them doubtless was the fate that he must follow. Will-o'-the-wisp or guiding-star, there it gleamed among the rest, with the dim, shivering night around and the fathomless sea beneath.

A mile or two more, and they came rattling into the streets of Penzance,

operation very early in September and	prototila oba, cala to the court. 1	ST. LOUIS.	and Diek alose from marciette. He in	April 10th Came at 1381 in Sight Ot	
for the first time in their history have	thank you, d-n you."-Argonaut.	Wheat-No. 2 red, cash 63 @ 634	quired for the Speedwell, and found	Boavista, and dropped anchor toward	Several millions of dollars pass into
enough beets to insure a good run, say		Corn-Per bu 2546 26	that she was lying out toward Newlyn,	evening in the roads on the northwest	the hands of the bookmakers during
40,000 to 50,000 tons for each point. With	Americans Only.	Oats-Per bu 18 @ 184 Hogs-Mixed packing	and was to sail at daybreak.	of the island.	the racing season in this country. Of
the coming of September, however,	Musseum Managen Tundanta	Cattle-Native steers	Her captain had been ashore that	Within a quarter of a mile of them	course, some of it comes back to the
all plans were upset by a most unusual combination of weather, heavy rains		Sheep-Nalives	afternoon, looking out for a passenger	lay a large merchant-vessel with Eng.	The second states and descent in the terms of the
being followed by unseasonably hot	Zulu Chief-That is true.	Lambs 3 75 @ 4 25 KANSAS CITY.	who had been expected by the coach	lish colors at the top, and Dick was not	ahead at the end of the season, and the
weather and this in turn by extreme		Wheat-No. 2 hard 58 @ 581	an nour scrott.	i long in getting a boat lowered and row-	aneau at the end of the season, and the
at it - moult below that the confir	in the second se	Come No 0 901/62 92	Dick engaged a boat and ordered sup-	ing off to visit her. She turned out to	bookmakers constantly complain that
stanting whose growth should have	your nerve to come here asking for a	Oats-No. 2 18 @ 18%	per at once; by 10 o'clock he was along-	be the Hamilton, from Southampton to	they are losing money, it would be in-
been checked by the first frosts, did not	job in the present state of sentiment	Cattl -Stockers and feeders., 2 60 (6 3 00	side the brig, and half an hour later	Bahia. Her captain greeted Dick cor-	teresting to know where all the cash
ripen but or the contrary started grow-	as to foreign labor Detroit Tribune.	Hogs-Mixed Packers		dially, but he was almost alone on	